

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

5 O'CLOCK. TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

IN NEW PHASE.

The Political Unrest Turns Up Another Party.

It Comes Into Being at Chicago This Time.

UNION LABOR LEAGUE

Is Its Title and It Is Extremely Radical.

Wild Times at a Big Meeting in New York.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The Union Labor League was formally launched in a mass meeting of workingmen held last night. It will at once become a vigorous competitor to every existing labor organization.

McBride tapped the canes of the men who brought the non-English speaking miners here because they were supposed to be more tractable than the native born, or English speaking workers, and are now avowing the same because they are desperate on account of a lack of work at rates deemed too low to keep them busied.

ARRESTING SLAVES AND ITALIANS.

Perturbations in the American Red Cross Taken to Squares.

MASSACHUSETTS, Jan. 31.—Twenty deputies under Chief Justice, made a raid on the anarchist settlement at Haver Hill this morning and arrested ten Slaves and Italians. They are regarded as deserters from and absconders in jail. These were the men who wanted to hold a meeting on Monday, raise the red flag and declare for blood. Their meeting license was searched by cavalry and arms, but only two guns were found.

Another raid under Justice Hayes and ten assistants was made during the night, and thirty-four leaders suspected of harboring anarchists, or the use of banks, were arrested, on the places forth in the antiriot scheme of the Farmers' alliance.

It is to be expected that public improvements will be loaned at 2 per cent to states, counties and cities, on non-interest bearing bonds. It further demands the free coinage of silver and a graduated income tax, decreasing the money should remain in the hands of the people.

The platform demands that all national and state revenues be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, and that the amount of the circulating medium be increased to not less than \$50 per capita, and postal savings banks be established.

The platform declares that all bonds now held by railroads and corporations shall not be used, together with all bonds owned by aliens, be reclaimed by the government and held for settlers only. It recommends, in conclusion, the government ownership of railroads, the abolition of the contract system on public works and an eight hour day. The state platform also besides what are considered to be reforms from the labor standpoint.

HOT TIMES IN NEW YORK.

Twenty thousand Socialists and their co-workers in Madison Square Garden.

New York, Jan. 31.—What was intended to be a large mass meeting in Madison Square garden last night of the unemployed of New York at which plans to procure occupation for the vast army of the unemployed were to be devised and the situation of depression alleviated by men calculated to uplift the subject turned out to be a large socialistic demonstration which was so turbulent that the meeting was in confusion from beginning to end and twenty feet from the platform it was impossible to hear the speakers.

At six o'clock the garden was thronged with humanity. Every tier was crowded to the rails and the floor space contained as many persons as could conveniently find standing room. It was estimated at least 20,000 people were in the building.

The meeting was opened by Dr. Gott, who announced the object of the gathering. His remarks were received with cheers. He said the mass meeting of the character that day was the greatest moment to thousands in New York.

The speaker read a series of resolutions which were agreed upon by men and women of various beliefs. They were in substance that men and women in New York, thousands of men and women out of employment, without means of subsistence, suffering acute agony and misery and without means of improving their condition.

In affliction there is in a deplorable state and cannot recover before many months. The outlook is distressing and broken aduersity to men, women and children and a period of perhaps six months of enforced idleness, which condition will tend to demoralize character.

In the absence of work and the means of food support the unemployed will be forced to accept the hand of charity, which of itself will prove one of the worst of evils, injuring the minds and morals of the beneficiaries and causing them to lose their self respect and independence.

Prof. De Leon, the well-known socialist, was next presented. The character of the assembly was then demonstrated. Red flags were waved frantically and the thousands of socialists in the building fairly went wild. The speaker had previously promised Dr. Gott that he would make no socialist references and when he announced that a number of discontent spread throughout the assembly, it was at this moment a scuffle who insisted on loudly airing his views on military law, and Jim H. H. gave way the smallest line with no power of the court, but the governor upon the application of a large number of citizens of Rossville today commanded the same and one to one-half P. M. Howard, who contested Representative Sherman's seat in the last legislature, was instrumental in securing the commandant, and came down from Rossville this morning and presented the case together with his petition to the governor.

Mr. Gandy was released from jail today upon the payment of the \$50 fine and costs amounting to \$76.44.

County Attorney Safford threw off his coat in the case, amounting to about \$27.

Judge Hines Hears Railroad Men.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Judge Hines has agreed to hear the railroad men in their objection to the order signed by Judge Dundy on Monday next. If Judge Hines signs the order the case will be carried to a higher court.

SUBRIE ON THE RIOTS.

The trouble caused at Mansfield by Abstainitve Saturday.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 31.—John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers

DID NOT SURRENDER.

Reports Last Evening From Rio Somewhat Exaggerated.

Admiral Benham Gave Da Gama a Stern Warning.

But No Engagement of the War Ships Occurred.

DA GAMA'S INTENT

Was to Surrender to the American Admiral.

But His Subordinates Protested Against Such Action.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—At the admiral's office and in other government departments today, the interview with Admiral Benham by the Associated Press representative at Rio de Janeiro was thoroughly discussed and the attitude assumed by the United States commander was warmly approved.

The Brazilian minister said, in an interview with the Associated Press representative, "I am the head of the navy; the end of the war is imminent and I want that even if Admiral da Gama had not actually surrendered to the United States admiral, he had certainly announced his intention of so doing and the moral effect of his action would be the same upon the insurgents as if he had implied over his sword to Rear Admiral Benham."

The Brazilian minister also said that if Admiral da Gama finally surrenders to Rear Admiral Benham that it is likely that he will be handed over to President Peixoto.

"In any case," the Brazilian minister asserted, "the combined Brazil and government squadron is now approaching Rio de Janeiro and it is strong enough to compel the surrender of the rebels."

United States Ambassador Bayard thought that there was not much significance in Admiral Benham's action as the latter was merely protecting his own countrymen. "And," added the United States ambassador, "if foreign warships are not at Rio for that purpose of what uses are they?"

United States Ambassador Bayard also remarked that a similar instance, with an American war ship, occurred in Hayti waters during his term as secretary of state.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The *St. James Gazette* commenting on the Associated Press interview with Admiral Benham says: "The present Monroe doctrine seems to be construed into allowing the United States alone to interfere in South American affairs."

The *Globe* remarks: "Admiral da Gama told his bully Admiral Benham that the worst of it. Events show that Admiral Benham does not take the same view of the affair as Lord Roseberry."

The British secretary of foreign affairs, replying to a correspondent, wrote that he regretted the deplorable state of affairs in Brazil, but said that the government cannot depart from its general policy of non-intervention in the affairs of a foreign state.

Lord Roseberry added that the British naval officials at Rio de Janeiro were giving the same protection to British subjects or other foreigners were receiving from the naval forces of their respective governments.

Continuing the *Globe* says if Washington endorses Admiral Benham's action, England will be at direct variance with the United States on a vitally important provision of international law.

DA GAMA WANTED.

The Exchange Telegraph company says that dispatches have been received in this city today which appear to estimate beyond a doubt that Admiral da Gama proposed to surrender to Admiral Benham, and that he would have done so had it not been for the fact that his officers refused to permit him to carry out his intention.

It is also again announced here that Admiral de Melo has captured Cambrai and a large quantity of specie.

When the British admiralty officials were shown the Associated Press exclusive interview with Admiral Benham, they admitted that they had received today a dispatch from the British admiralty confirming the Associated Press news.

To the surprise of the interview with Admiral Benham, a high official of the British admiralty said it confirmed the official information received by the admiral in early December that the British admiralty had informed him that the Americans were the first to open fire.

The resolutions denying the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue the United States bonds came up and Senator Allen (Pop. N.Y.) took the floor to reply to the argument of Senator Sherman yesterday. "The senator from Ohio," said Senator Allen, "in discussing this question yesterday said that this power of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds was a continuing power and that it continued until water ceased to run and time ends, unless congress shall change it or modify it by law."

"That law does not permit this construction. It provides for a single act of redemption. It provides that he may sell bonds for the purpose of making the redemption mentioned in the act. All through the act where the subject is referred to, is conveyed the idea in plain language that it is a single redemption that is to be made in this case. Whatever redemption was made the power at least bonds ceased with it. Whenever this government called in the excess of \$100 millions of outstanding treasury bonds and redeemed we destroyed them, the power to issue bonds ceased."

ACROSS THE Isthmus.

Work Being Pushed on Tehuantepec Railroad—1200 men at Work.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Jan. 31.—Charles Stanhope, contractor of the new Transcontinental government railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, is in the city reporting progress. He has 1200 men at work on the completion of the road, and will give place for 600 more within a fortnight.

Work is being pushed from four large camps and it is expected that the new road will be in operation by next September. The completion of the Tehuantepec line will mark the opening of the first transcontinental line in Mexico.

LARGE GLOVE FAILURE.

GLOUCESTER, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Daniel R. Johnson, one of the largest glove manufacturers of this city, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are said to be \$250,000.

ABOVE \$8,000 was paid out of the state treasury salary for salaries to the state house officials for the month of January. Pay day is always the last day of each month.

DR. MCGLYNN'S STAND.

Bold Step Taken by Him on the Subject of Parochial Schools.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 31.—Rev. Father Edward McGlynn, in an interview here, insists that he has not retracted one word of his opinions on parochial schools, which led to the ecclesiastical censure being placed on him.

Now he goes his old ideas one better and declares that it is not the province of priests, monks and other ecclesiastics to teach anything but religion. The public schools, when properly conducted, will all that could be desired.

Parochial schools were improper for

the reason that the children who attended them were isolated in all manners. Religion should be taught only in church and Sunday school and at the mother's knee.

WHISKY TAX HIGHER.

Excise Made \$1 Instead of 90 Cents as It Was Before.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The chaplain in his prayer at the opening of the session of the house this morning, invoked divine guidance to the close of the great tariff debate.

Before the consideration of the internal revenue amendment to the tariff bill was resumed, Mr. Black (Dem., Ga.) secured unanimous consent and had passed a bill increasing the pension of Jefferson Thompson of Jefferson county, Georgia.

The report of the committee on elections in the Seville-Wilkins (south Carolina) contested election case was presented. The house then went into committee of the whole.

Today, according to the special order was devoted to debate under the five-minute rule, the whole internal revenue amendment being open to amendment.

Mr. McMinn (Dem., Tenn.) attempted to reach an agreement to vote upon such amendments as might be pending at 4 o'clock this afternoon, but Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) objected temporarily until he could confer with his colleagues.

The first amendment offered was one by Mr. Tate (Dem., Ga.) to strike out sections 20 and 31 relating to the tax on whisky, increase of the bonded period and manner of collecting the tax. Mr. Tate explained that if the amendment was adopted the law would remain as it was.

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) objected temporarily until he could confer with his colleagues.

The bill was also amended by Mr. Tate to increase the bonded period to three years. The bonded period to cease at the end of that time. He had no intention, he said, of presenting the amendment.

The provisions of the bill were wrong. In the interest of reform, a few days ago, the bounty on sugar had been abolished, and it was proposed to do away with the whisky bounty of this country.

It was proposed to increase the bonded period from three to eight years, at a cost of 10 cents a gallon.

The Gwinwhite substitute was lost—12 to 8.

Mr. Gwinwhite (Rep., N. Y.) offered an amendment to the amendment to increase the tax on whisky from 90 cents to \$1, when in bond one year, \$1.20 for three years. The bonded period to cease at the end of that time. He had no intention, he said, of presenting the amendment.

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It was proposed to increase the bonded period from three to eight years, at a cost of 10 cents a gallon.

The bill and substitute to permit the extension of the bonded period beyond three years by paying into the United States treasury the cost of exportation and re-importation of such whisky, was lost.

STRAWS.

Immense Republican Gain in Two Congressional Districts in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The complete unofficial figures in yesterday's election in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth congressional districts where vacancies existed, are as follows:

Fourteenth district, Lemuel F. Quigley (Rep.) 15,500; Wm. L. Brown (Dem.) 12,582, a plurality for Quigley of 984 and a Republican net gain of 7,182. The People's party candidate polled 564 votes.

Fifteenth district, George H. Peck, general collector of the Atchison system, received 1,000 votes.

The bonds of the road are in the hands of the Central Trust Co. of New York, as trustees, and this company through its attorneys, H. E. Rogers of Denver, and H. W. Cathorn of New York, made the application for a receiver. Judge Caldwell, after a brief consideration of the matter, decided to take the case under advisement, but in the meantime issued an injunction restraining all persons from interfering with the road by attachment, or in any other manner.

He then announced that he would hold the road in the court's hands until Friday, to permit defaulting interest to become a fact, when he would announce his final action and the name of the receiver. George H. Peck, general collector of the Atchison system, appeared before

the court and filed a motion for a receiver.

The Report Discredited.

A letter was received in London today from Biarritz sent by Herbert Gladstone, in which it was stated that the latter's father was in splendid health and full of vigor for the coming season.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reports that Mr. Gladstone will announce his decision in a letter to the queen before the reassembling of parliament.

This decision is said to be due to a sense of his advanced age and the great strain the late arduous session imposed upon him.

It is said Mr. Gladstone is deeply disappointed at the rejection of the home rule bill.

The application for a receiver was based upon the fact that the road will tomorrow default its interest upon the consolidated mortgage bonds, amounting to \$4,015,000.

The road is also burdened with first

mortgage bonds amounting to \$6,280,000, and other mortgages amounting to \$868,000, besides floating debts of \$2,000,000, which its present management have found themselves unable to meet.

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application for a receiver.

Mr. Gladstone's secretary, Mr. Littleton, informs the *Associated Press* that he has no information which would lead him to believe there is any truth in the story.

Mr. Gladstone intends to resign as

soon as he has obtained a receiver.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* adds that it is

understood that domestic pressure has